The Bombay Gazette,

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THE A 1 Ship MONICA, 1194 Tons, now lying in Bombay Harbour. For full particulars apply to Captain Will on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF—The Steamer ARMENIAN arrived from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE STEAMER LIGHTNING, Captain Taylor, will leave this positively on the 18th instant for the above ports. She will also take Cargo for Shanghai.

For freight, Cabin Passage and further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TIGRIS for Kurrachee, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 12th April, at 5 o'clock P. M touching should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

12th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PLUMMER, Captain Mason, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

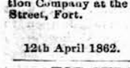
No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

12th April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND MARAWEL.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 12th April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 12th April 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mogul*, N. Sproones, Master from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Sproones.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT SLIP with all its appurtenances as it lies at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Store Room, at Colaba.

A pair of Marine Engines of 24 Horse power, with spare gear, well adapted for steamers in the Surat Line, lying as above.

For particulars apply to the Manager Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, Fort.

L. C. DeMENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Side for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Antonio De Souza, late of Bombay, Pitmaker Inhabitant, deceased, to be granted to Antonio Domingos De Souza, Francisco, Fernandes, and Ignatio Francisco De Souza, the Executors mentioned in the said Will.

Dated this seventh day of April 1862.

BICKERSTETH & CLEVLAND,
Applicant's Proctors.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Interest of Framjee Cowasjee, lately acting in Bombay as partner in the firm Cowasjee Framjee's Sons, ceases in that firm from this date; and that the firm will not hold itself responsible for any debts henceforth incurred by the aforesaid Framjee Cowasjee.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER OF ARTICLES consisting of Wearing Apparel, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c. &c. which have been found on the Line of Railway or on the Railway Company Premises during the year ending 31st December 1861, will, if not claimed before the 16th instant, be sold by Public Auction.

W. COOPER,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, Traffic Manager's Office, 9th April 1862.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received, up to 24 hours after the arrival in Bombay of the first Mail in June next, by the Post Master General of Bombay, at his office in Bombay, for the performance of either of the following Mail Services:—

1—Mail service between Bombay and Kurrachee, and vice versa, twice a month, in connection with the arrival and departure of the Overland Mails, to commence on or after the 1st July 1862.

2—Mail service eight times in the year between Bombay and Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, and vice versa.

2. Tenders will also be received for the joint performance of both the above mentioned services.

3 The Contract will be for a period of five years with option of termination previous to its expiration either by Government or by the Company whose tender may be accepted, on giving twelve months' notice.

4. The Tenderers should state the number, tonnage, and horse-power of the Steamers they will employ for the above services, and the rate at which they will bind themselves to perform them.

5. Further particulars may be ascertained on inquiry at the Office of the Post Master General.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1862.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Ferozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned Framjee Cowasjee do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons still continues to be conducted by me, and that the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is entirely under my control, and all persons are hereby cautioned against dealing with Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

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April 9th, 1862.

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AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO FORTE by *Broadwood and Sons*. The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

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RAGOO SHAMJEE has much pleasure in informing his numerous Customers that he has received by the last Ove land Mail, the undermentioned Articles being of the best and latest fashions—an early call is solicited; the following are some of the numerous receipts:—Ladies' White Silk and Crinoline trimmed Bonnetts, Black Straw Hats, Trimmed, Buck Skin Gloves, Drab and White Gauntlets, Black Spanish Mantles, Black Silk Braid and Schinille hair Nets, Hair Rolls, Parasols White Cashmere Shawls, Lawn trimmed with Tassells, Rich Grace Silk Mantles, best French Colored Muslin for Dresses, Gird White Cotton Stockings, Infant White Cassmere Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods, Black Netting Silk, White and Colored Berlin Wool and numerous other articles.

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One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

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Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

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Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	Rs. 14 p. pair.
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These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountain as country 50 miles long by 16 broad and embrace all the old copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Baden and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £1 per ton on the copper smelted The purchase money is to be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c., for commencing operations.

The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The principal features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the out crops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibassa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soouncreeka, only about 8 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water, the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and Turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

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WANTED a few respectable MEMBERS of both sexes, to sustain minor parts in the Legitimate Drama; 2 months engagement certain, terms liberal. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2, this Day and Monday, at the Office of this paper

P. S.—None need apply that cannot read correctly.

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MISS EMMA GRATTAN
AND
MR. H. P. GRATTAN,

MONDAY the 21st April 1862, *under the especial patronage* of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, when will be produced Bulwer's Play of the

Lady of Lyons.

Claude Melnotte.....Mr. H. P. Grattan.
Pauline Deschapp'lles.....Miss E. Grattan.

Other Characters by the Company.

Dress Circle, 5 Rupees; Stalls, 3 Rupees; Upper Circle, 2 Rupees; Pit, 1 Rupee.

N. B.—Every arrangement will be made to insure the respectability of the establishment.

Tickets may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 12th April 1862. Lots of Horsemanship, Lots of Tumbling, Lots of Fun, and Lots of everything all for the benefit of little Tommy, the big Clown, who promises a first-rate Evening Entertainment, My Papa T. McCollum I don't know what he is going to do but I think he will carry me on two Horses,—my friend Buckly he is going to do something, Clifton he is thinking of it, young Endre he has promised to ride a first rate act, Master Paul he is going to help me, Mezmond and Colibri they must be also there, and Alma the Horse of 10,000 we must not forget him, he is well worth seeing, and then there is myself. Let me see what shall I do well, I don't now but I will do all I can to give general satisfaction to my amiable and worthy patrons that will honour me with their presence, all I want is now 2,000 persons to fill the Circus as follows:

300 Reserved seats, 800 Amphitheatre, 900 Gallery, don't forget little children like myself Half Price; come one come all but not more than 2,000 for you will not get in and I should be very sorry to see you go away again.

Yours obediently,
Little Tommy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
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Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

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AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

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CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the Manifests of All Exports to Europe and America, in full, from date of previous Issue.

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FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL
Received ex "Ceadon,"

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

New and interesting works lately received.

A STRANGE STORY. By the Author of 'My Novel,' &c. 2 vols. Rs. 18.

"But the greatest of all these successes is 'A Strange Story.' Hundreds of thousands rush to read this fairy tale of science and long results of time' as recorded by Sir E. B. Lytton."—*Times.*

AFTER ICEBERGS WITH A PAINTER: a Summer Voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland. By the Rev. Lewis Noble. With Six Tinted Lithographs. Rs. 8.

"This is a beautiful and true book, and its least recommendation is not that without cant or impertinence it turns every thought and emotion excited by the wonders it describes to the honour of the Creator."—*Daily News.*

THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON. By George Augustus Sala. 3 vols. Rs. 20.

"'The Seven Sons of Mammon' is a most exciting romance All the characters, all the incidents, all the accessories, taken separately, are graphic and life-like sketches.....No reader will leave off until he reaches the end."—*Athenæum.*

DUTCH PICTURES: With some stretches in the Flemish manner. By George Augustus Sala. Rs. 3-12.

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ANECDOTE LIVES OF WITS AND HUMOURISTS. By John Timbs, F.S.A., including Swift—Steele—Sheridan—Person—Foote—Goldsmith—The Two Colmans—Rogers—Sydney Smith—Theodore Hook. In Two Vols. Crown 8vo, with Portraits. Rs. 18.

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"Executed in Mr. Timbs' best manner."—*Daily News.*

CITY AND SUBURB, by F. G. Trafford. Rs. 4-8.

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BEATEN PATHS, AND THOSE WHO TROD THEM. By T. Conley Grattan, 2 vols. Rs. 16.

"These volumes are deeply interesting, and in many places very amusing; nor does the hand of the experienced author appear to have lost any portion of its cunning."—*Daily News.*

SKETCHES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CEYLON by Sir J. Emerson Tennent. Rs. 9-8.

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HISTORY OF THE OPERA. By Sutherland Edwards, Esq., Author of 'Russians at Home,' &c. 2 vols. Rs. 16.

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Cross Country is one of those books which can be read with ease in a railway carriage. They are "reminiscences of artist tramps in various English counties, of many enjoyable rides and walks on the coast of Antrim, and round the arbutus-woods that fringe with evergreen the beautiful shores of Killarney."—*Saturday Review.*

LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY. By Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Rs. 8-8.

"In the first volume, the Dean of Chichester had to deal with the saints; in the second, he deals with the heroes."—*Athenæum.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the bursting of one of the 32 inch main pipes near Dadur, the supply of Vehar water will be cut off until further notice.

H. G. WILCOX.
In charge B. W. Works.

11th April 1862.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BORDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

A gentleman slept at No. 3, Forbes Street, on the night of the 10th March and departed early leaving his watch and chain under the pillow.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

BOTTOMRY.

WANTED to borrow the sum of about rupees 9,000 to defray the Expenses of the French ship *Colporteur*, Captain Alexis Liboulle. Tenders *vica voce* will be received at the Office of the vice Consulate of France, 5, Borah Bazaar Street, on Monday the 14th instant at noon precisely.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
	No. 1	Black Capsule...	35
	No. 2	Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	16
Claret	No. 3	Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	14
	No. 4	Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	12
	Medoc	Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.....	per 2 dozen Pts...	38
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,, ...	40
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	22
Moselle	Brand C. & Co.....	,, ...	38
	Sparkling Nonpareil	,, ...	40
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	22
	Sparkling 1st Quality per 2 doz. Pts.....	,, ...	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	,, ...	38
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	20
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality ,, per 2 doz. Pts.....	,, ...	32
	Rosumberger	,, ...	35
	Rudesheimer	,, ...	27
	Hockheimer	,, ...	20
	Black Seal	,, ...	28
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	14
Port	Red Seal	,, ...	22
	,, Pts.....	,, ...	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso	,, ...	30
	Pale	Brown ,, ...	28
Sherry	Light Golden	Green ,, ...	28
	Pale	Yellow ,, ...	28
	Pale	White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old T

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 12th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are rather firmer and Banks would not pay yesterday un.or 2s. 0 11/16d.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight..	2s. 07/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days sight.....	¼ Prem.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	76 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	13 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	318.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 15 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 15 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Union Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 1,300 do.
Cloates Land Company ...	10,000	150 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 450 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	[p. Ann. [Prem. nom. 450 Div.	Rs. 450 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 359 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1853-56	92¾
" Loan 1842-43	92¾
" Loan 1854-55	92¾
New Five Per Cent. Loan	103¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	109¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
"	" 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
Gerusse Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 196¾
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3	5s.	0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" April loading	£3	7s.	6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" May loading	no offers.		
" American Cotton	£2	12s.	6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1	17s.	6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£3	0s.	0d.
" time	£3	2s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2	10s.	0d.
To China	no offers.		
To Clyde	no offers.		

PRICES CURRENT (April 11th, 1862.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba :		
1. New Broach, ready	Rs.	220 to 221
New Dholleras, and Bhowaggur	"	207 to 208
New Oomrawuttee	"	199 to 192
New Comptа, ...	"	195 to 195
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	204 to 205
New Surrew, and Nuggur	"	189 to 190
New Varavul	"	188 to 189
Khandeish	"	172 to 175
2. New Poratchee	"	189 to 190
New Ac oto	"	203 to 204
New Manglore	"	189 to 190
SEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	207 to 208
Dholleras and Bhownagger (Do.)	"	200 to 201
Oomrawuttees .....(March and April).....		None.
Varavole .....(Do.).....	"	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned(May).....	"	200 to 202
Mangalore.....	"	180 to 181
Poratchee	"	180 to 181
Comptа	"	182 to 183
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1565 to 1570.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candish ...at Rs.		5-13 to 5-14 ans per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	32 to 33
Nigger.....	"	34 to 35
	"	24 to 25

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the early part of the past fortnight, the Import Market continued to exhibit the improved feeling which we noticed in our last report. The importers gradually became less firm and freely met the offers of native dealers, which caused the market to be cleared of a considerable amount of stock of Piece Goods. Latterly, however, the market has changed its tone, and it now closes quiet. Yarns are rather active. Metals are very dull.

In the Produce Market there was not much doing during the fortnight, in consequence of the restricted operations in Cotton, the enquiry for which had slackened, but which revived since the 10th instant, owing to better advices received from Liverpool. A better business, however, has been transacted in Linseed.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—During the early part of the fortnight, *Grey Goods*, especially Shirtings, Madapollams and T Cloths, changed hands to a pretty considerable extent at about former prices, but latterly the demand slackened and prices in most instances look downwards. *Grey Shirtings*, 40 inches, are less enquired for than before, and at present lower prices are offered; 8¾ to 10 lbs. cloth of good make is rather more steady in enquiry and value; 45 inch cloth has a good enquiry, at steady value; 50 and 54 inch cloth has a steady enquiry and prices are quoted a little dearer. *Grey Longcloths* of 36×45 make are in moderate request, while those of 36×40 make are less enquired for; both fetch lower prices. *Grey Domestics* are only occasionally sought for at slightly low figures. *Grey Drills* are moderately saleable at about former rates. *Grey T Cloths*—Blue end 4 lbs. are in good demand at former prices: other kinds are enquired for at reduced rates. *Grey Cambrics* are in moderate request at former value. *Grey Madapolams* of weight up to 3 lbs. are enquired for, though less eagerly, at former quotations; the enquiry for 3½ lbs. cloth is stiff. *Grey Printers* are unchanged in value, and rather quieter. *Grey Jacconets* have some enquiry at reduced rates. For *Grey Mulls* the demand has slackened, and prices look downwards.

Bleached Goods continue dull and quiet. *White Shirtings*, *Madapollams*, and *Jacconets* are unchanged and without enquiry. *Lappets* and *Colored Lappets* of common makes, however, attract good attention; while other makes are less enquired for. *Dhoties* continue dull and depressed. *Books* are occasionally enquired for.

Printed and *Dyed Goods* continue very quiet. *Dyed Cambrics* of fine make and color fetch former prices; other kinds little enquired for and lower in value. *Dyed Mulls* are in small request at about previous quotations.

Turkey Red Goods remain unaltered in position and value. *Mulls* are more depressed than before.

The sales of the fortnight comprise :—

(From 25th ultimo to 10th instant inclusive.)

	Grey Shirtings.		Rs. A. P.
200 Pieces,	45 in, 38 yds, 9 lbs.	.....	6 8 0p. pce.
400 "	40 in, 38 yds, 5	12 oz....	4 1 0
3350 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6	.....	4 3 6
650 "	40 in, 38 yds, 7	4	4 10 0
1800 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6	.....	4 3 9
300 "	45 in, 38 yds, 7	.....	4 14 3
2800 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6	.....	4 3 0
350 "	40 in, 38 yds, 8	4	5 12 6
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds, 9	.....	6 6 0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds, 7	.....	4 11 6
600 "	45 in, 38 yds, 8	12	5 13 0
1350 "	40 in, 38 yds, 8	4	5 13 0
500 "	45 in, 38 yds, 6	13	4 12 0
2500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6	.....	4 2 0
1500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6	.....	4 1 6
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds, 7	.....	4 12 6
900 "	40 in, 38 yds, 8	8	5 13 0
1000 "	54 in, 38 yds, 11	.....	7 8 0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds, 8	.....	5 10 0
2000 "	40 in, 38 yds, 8	4	5 12 0
2000 "	50 in, 38 yds, 10	.....	7 0 0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds, 7	.....	4 13 3
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds, 8	.....	5 9 0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds, 9	10	6 15 0
2000 "	45 in, 33 yds, 8	.....	5 10 0
1500 "	54 in, 38 yds, 11	.....	7 11 0
1000 "	54 in, 38 yds, 10	.....	6 10 0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds, 6	.....	4 2 0
1500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 5	4	3 8 0
500 "	40 in, 38 yds, 5	.....	3 7 3
1900 "	40 in, 36 yds, 5	.....	3 13 3
1000 "	50 in, 38 yds, 10	.....	7 2 0
350 "	50 in, 38 yds, 9	12	7 0 0
500 "	54 in, 38 yds, 10	.....	6 14 0
1400 "	54 in, 38 yds, 10	.....	6 11 0
	Grey Long Cloth.		
500 Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds, 9 lbs.	.....	5 6 0
400 "	45 in, 36 yds, 11	.....	6 4 9
750 "	45 in, 36 yds, 11	.....	6 3 3
1000 "	36 in, 36 yds, 7	12 oz.....	4 12 0
	Grey Madapollams.		
1500 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 lbs. 8 oz.	...	2 8 6
1800 "	32 in, 24 yds, 3	10	1 12 0
500 "	32 in, 24 yds, 3	.....	2 2 0
500 "	32 in, 24 yds, 3	.....	2 1 0
2000 "	32 in, 24 yds, 3	.....	2 0 0
1200 "	32 in, 24 yds, 3	.....	2 1 0
	Grey T Cloth.		
1500 Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 lbs. (blue end)		2 8 0
1000 "	30 in, 24 yds, 6	.....	3 10 0
1000 "	32 in, 24 yds, 4 (blue end)	...	3 3 0
700 "	32 in, 24 yds, 4	.....	3 3 0

Grey Domestics.

625 Pieces,	40 in, 74 yds, 15 lbs. 15 oz.	...28	12 0
650 "	40 in, 75 yds, 29	12 15	12 0
340 "	36 in, 72 yds, 20	11	5 0
300 "	32 in, 72 yds, 18	10	6 0
	Grey Printers.		
1000 Pieces,	26 in, 30 yds 3 lbs. 4 oz.	... 2	11 0
2000 "	26 in, 30 yds, 4	 2	15 0
	Grey Twills.		
1050 "	30 in, 30 yds, 4	 5	15 0
	Grey Dhoties.		
3500 Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,	 1	8 0 p. pair
	White Dhoties.		
300 Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,	 3	4 0 p. pair
	White Jacconets.		
1000 Pieces,	36 in, 20 yds,	 2	0 6 p. pce.
1000 "	36 in, 20 yds,	 2	0 6
1800 "	40 in, 20 yds,	 1	14 0
1900 "	40 in, 20 yds,	 2	2 0
	White Dimities.		
700 Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,	 3	6 0
	White Figured Shirtings.		
2000 Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,	 3	8 0
	T. Red Mulls.		
1400 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	 4	7 0
500 "	40 in, 20 yds,	 4	5 0
	T. Red Cambrics.		
2280 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,	 5	8 0
2510 "	24 in, 28 yds,	 6	1 0
1080 "	24 in, 28 yds,	 5	10 0
	T. Red Shawls.		
4000 Pieces,	50 in, 2-2 yds,	 1	5 0
	T. Red Dorias.		
1200 Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,	 6	12 0

YARNS.—Since our last report, there has been a revival of demand for both *Mule* and *Water Twist*, and a good amount of business was done during the fortnight in *Mule* Nos. 20, 40, and 50, and *Water* Nos. 20 and 30 an advance of ¼ to ½ anna on their respective prices. There was a movement of a few bales of *Turkey Red Yarns* at former rates. There is very little doing in *Green* and *Orange* the prices of which are weaker. Sales reported are :—

30 Bales	Mule Twist	300 lbs.	No. 20	...at As. 7¾ p. lb.
22 "	Do.	"	40	..... " 10¼
30 "	Do.	"	16 to 18	" 7¼
17 "	Do.	"	40	..... " 10¼
18 "	Do.	"	40	..... " 10¼
10 "	Water Twist	"	20	..... " 8¾
10 "	Do.	"	20	..... " 9
75 "	Do.	"	16 to 18	" 7¾
70 "	Mock Water Twist	"	20	..... " 8¾
30 "	Do.	"	40	..... " 10¼

METALS.—The market for *Metals* is generally dull, and in most instances sales could only be sustained by a concession in value. *Copper* is dull of sale and both *Brazziers* and *Sheathing* have receded about two Rupees in value. *Yellow Metal* is also dull and has participated in the decline. *Iron* is quite unasked for, and prices of almost all descriptions are nominal. *Steel* remains also without enquiry, and prices have a downward tendency. *Spelter* is less enquired for and prices are lower. *Tin Plates* are worth Rs. 11 to 12. *Quicksilver* has declined in value. Sales reported are :—

330 Cwt.	Yellow Metal Brazier	.....	at Rs. 48	10 0 p. cwt.
200 "	Do.	Sheathing	"	46 8 0
200 "	Copper Brazier.		"	57 0 0
200	Candles, Iron Swedish Bar	....	"	50 6 0 p. cdy.
500	Cwt. Spelter.....		"	9 14 0 p. cwt.
200 "	Do.	.....	"	10 0 0
500 "	Do.	.....	"	9 12 0
500 "	Do.	.....	"	9 12 0
500 "	Do.	.....	"	9 12 0
500 "	Do.	.....	"	9 8 0
50	Bottles Quicksilver.....		"	30 10 0 p. md.
50	Do.	.....	"	30 10 0
300	Box Tin Plates.....		"	12 0 0 p. box

COTTON are still without improvement; only a few sales have transpired at our quotations.

COCHINEAL.—Firm and quiet.

SAFFRON.—Dull and worth Rs. 22½ to 23.

SEWING THREAD dull and neglected.

UMBRELLAS are also in a similar position.

BEER AND SPIRITS have a moderate enquiry at our quotations.

CORDAGE is without improvement.

SUNDRIES.—200 cwt. Red Lead was sold at Rs. 13¾ per cwt.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple has presented a less active appearance throughout the fortnight; although prices receded several rupees owing to dull telegraphic advices from Liverpool, buyers refrained from making any extensive purchases. However, the news of the 25th and 27th ultimo from Liverpool received by the Overland Mail on the 10th instant, has imparted an impulse to the market. The demand has since revived and prices have again recovered a few rupees. Supplies from the producing districts are pouring forth, but are by no means abundant. Sales reported are :—

Candies.		Rs. per Candy.
200 New	Dholleras	200
1250 "	Do.	201 to arrive in May.
350 "	Do.	201 do. do.
400 "	Do.	200 do. do.
300 "	Do.	205 to 208 do.
500 "	Do.	206-4 ans. deliv. in 15 days.
125 "	Do.	207 ready.
150 "	Do.	208 to arrive in May.
50 "	Akote	201
100 "	Do.	205
75 "	Dharwar Ginned	206
100 "	Dholleras	199
500 "	Do.	199 to arrive in May.
150 "	Broach	207 do. do.
50	Dharwar Ginned.....	258 do. do.
50	New Dholleras	199 do. do.
100 "	Do.	198½ do. do.
100 "	Do.	199 do. do.
50 "	Do.	201 do. do.
250 "	Broach	210 to complete by 2nd May.
200 "	Do.	210 do. do

OIL SEEDS.—There has been an active enquiry for *Linseed* at advanced rates; very large sales have taken place during the fortnight. The prices of *Rapeseed* are firm, and the transactions are but small. *Sesame Seed* is extremely scarce and nominally worth Rs. 34 to 35. *Poppy Seed* is also scarce and held for Rs. 7. *Niger Seed* and *Ground Nuts* are quoted at lower figures. Sale :—

12000 Cwt. Linseed (to arrive) .....at Rs. 5 12 0 p. cwt.

WOOL.—Stocks of this article are moderate, and the demand still continues active.

COFFEE.—The demand for this is very active; stocks being scanty, prices have again advanced; Malabar is worth Rs. 11½ and Mocha Rs. 16½.

PEPPER.—A few purchases of *Bhuteol* have taken place for the French market at Rs. 96 per candy; *Malabar* is not much dealt in, and prices are cheaper.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market continues easy. The Bank of Bombay has lowered its rates of discount on Government Loans to six per cent, for any period under three months. The last weekly Statement of the Affairs of the Bank is as under :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Public Deposits	" 50,21,886
Other Deposits	" 1,41,25,233
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 29,22,779
Rest	" 2,90,838
	Rupees 2,75,85,736

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.	21,56,195
Credits on Government Securities ..... "	13,26,856
Bills discounted ..... "	21,41,934
Government Securities ..... "	16,46,376
Government Reserve in Cash ..... "	10,21,886
Cash Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches ... "	1,92,92,495
	Rupees 2,75,85,736

GOVERNMENT Securities have considerably advanced during the fortnight, and Fours are now worth 93. Fives 103½; and Five-and-a half 110.

EXCHANGE on London has again declined owing to the very small supply of paper; Bank Bills, 6 months sight, were sold at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 07/16d; Document Bills at 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 11/16d.; and China Credits at 2s. 0¾d.

Some of the Banks commenced making large purchases of 60 days' sight Bills on China at Rs. 216 and closed at Rs. 218. We now quote Rs. 219 at which rate a few sales have been effected.

On Calcutta, we quote ¾ to 1 per cent premium for sight Bills.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.	
4	Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3	Do. ..... at 2s. 0d.	"
2	Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge; the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE SUPERINTENDENT BOMBAY, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....		2s. 0¼d.	
"	4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	3 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by R at Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the Letters are to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand. also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
"	2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 month's sight.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland			
On Ireland		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes.....			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase and receive Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0d. "
"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland		1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 11	Futtay Mauberack Nassia	.....	Surat 9 April.
	Bilita	.....	Penang 1 March.
11	Leeonie Pursal	..... Nacda	Colombo 17 March
	Lowjee Family (s	....Ellison	Surat 10 April.
	Pinial (s)	..... Seale	Goa 11 April.
	Telegraph (s)	..... Shepherd	Surat 10 April.
	Mayaraj (s)	..... Kidder	Surat 10 April.
	Corings (s)	..... Gray	Calcutta 22 Mar.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Portuguese barque *Eliza*, from Penang.—On the 11th March, in Lat 6-13 N., Long 82-14 E., spoke the ship *Catherine Glen*, from Bombay, wish

of Section 25 it is shewn that Commissariat Establishments have been decreased in Madras by Rs. 75,000 per annum; and if a portion of this sum is made up of office establishments of the Commissariat Department, the fact that the Madras Commissariat accounts are much in arrears is easily accounted for.

14. This section relates to improvements in Field Ordnance; to improve by rifling the existing Field Ordnance so as to increase the range of projectiles.

15. A map of the Mahsood Wuzeree country on the Northern Trans-Indus frontier has been obtained and transmitted to H. M. Secretary of State for India, "in order that the details may be incorporated in the Map of the Northern Trans-Indus Frontier."

16. The progress of the Great Trigonometrical Survey is shown in this section which is too long for extract in this brief notice.

17. The amalgamation of the Indian and British Army, and the staff corps are referred to in this section. The results as far as they were known on the 1st May 1861 may be briefly abstracted thus—

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.
General Service.....	337	7,107
Local "	133	431
Staff Corps.....	185	"
Discharge "		437
To join regiments of the British Army service in India.....	"	21
Total.....	655	7,996

Of the officers, it will be noticed that those who elected for Local service were above 45 per cent. of the number that elected for General Service; while amongst the non-commissioned officers and men those who elected for Local Service were only about 6 per cent. of the number that elected for General Service. The men were of course Europeans, and their officers almost to a man volunteered with their men; while the officers of Native corps had no men to volunteer with. This may account for the greater number of officers electing for Local Service.

18. From this section it appears that Volunteer Corps had been formed at Calcutta, Rangoon, Lucknow, Lahore, Howrah, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Simla and at several stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidency. The Calcutta volunteer corps has, as we all know, died out of existence. It would be a great pity that the rest should take it into their heads to follow the example set by their metropolitan brethren. They do it differently at home. There, they dine together, in accoutrements; and if they had voluntarily disbanded themselves, so far would they be from meeting, after the fact, at a congratulatory dinner, that they would feel ashamed to look each other in the face. We have seen them in the drill shed and on the drill ground, in the field under canvas, in the barrack room, on the battery, and on sentry; and a more cool, determined and proud set of men we have seldom seen; and their efficiency in drill—whether at the Manual and Platoon exercise, companies' marching drill, battalion drill, skirmishing, field gun drill, or battery gun drill, aye, or even in the horrible duties of "sentry go," marching parades and church parades, in all which we have witnessed them—was highly respectable. We protest against the breaking up of these Volunteer Corps. Let them be modified in accordance with the difference of climate, let there be fewer drills and those of shorter duration; but in the name of all that is noble, brave and British, let us hear no more of the craven movement of self disbandment. The essential cause of the volunteer movement has not passed away; it cannot pass away so long as Britain occupies her present lofty and envied position. He who is proud of that position and wishes it to be maintained, should always be ready if need be, to fight for that position to the utmost of his ability against all comers. There is no help for it. Our present position is such, that to be maintained it must be defended by all the force and skill that we can command. Should any peace-monger preach otherwise, heed him not. If you are misled by him, your nation will be mined and her glory tranished. Keep your loins girt with preparation, BY MAINTAINING THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

19. The Barrack Department is the most helpless of all Departments. To let it do all its own proper work has been found "to be inconvenient on the score of expence." The word "inconvenient" in the foregoing connexion we take to imply contempt. Well, the Barrack Department like a shaky, helpless invalid, must have extraneous assistance, poor thing! Helpless as it is, it must continue to be "a distinct Department, subordinate to the Quarter Master General of the Army." To maintain its distinctive departmental respectability, and to aid it in its attempts to move, it must be helped in buildings, station conservancy, barrack furniture and its repairs, by the Public Works Department; "the supply and care of certain of the articles belonging to Barracks" devolve on the Commissariat and Ordnance Department; and even the Regimental Quarter Master has to perform some minor functions in the numerous domestic establishment of poor Barrack Department. Then, what does this department do? Why, it has been carefully noticed, that the decrepit old creature notwithstanding all his infirmities, leaving all the other helping Departments at home, hobbles alone with his pay abstract to the pay-office, and there, unaided, draws his pay with the strictest sharpness and punctuality. What an extraordinary feature in the character of the old fellow!

20. "An institution comprising a Museum, Library, and Lecture Room, has been established at Dum-Dum for the use of the European Troops." "The designation of 'Outram institute' has been conferred on this institution, in honor of Lieutenant General Sir James Outram, Bart., G. C. B., whose benevolence and zeal for the interests of the British Soldier have been so conspicuous." A similar institution had been established at Allahabad, and "Preliminary steps" had been taken for opening an "Outram Institute" also at Bareilly." Sir James has seen a few changes since his connexion with political affairs in India and so have we. We have seen him defending the rights of the Ameers of Scinde, and protesting against the annexation of their territories as something iniquitous. We have also seen him keeping a sort of diary in which the peccadilloes, some of them innocent enough of the ex-king of Oude were recorded, and becoming the willing agent in carrying out the annexation of the province of Oude to the territories of British India. We cannot help talking about these things. When we see an officer at one time maintaining a principle against the Government of the day, and at another time abandoning that principle either voluntarily or merely to please the existing Government, we cannot help noticing the matter, there might have been good reasons and solid for the change. But that has nothing to do with the soldier-like or rather soldier-liking qualities which are to be commemorated in the "Outram Institutes." We believe that he has always shewn himself the soldier's friend, when he has had an opportunity so to do; and we will venture to add, that his recognized and well know soldier-like qualities may have added weight to the general belief that he was the soldier's friend. Some Martinets will have it that "a soldier has no business to think," but Sir James thought differently. This he showed by purchasing with his own money, newspapers and periodicals for distribution amongst the troops with whom he was connected in the suppression of the mutinies. To commemorate this phase of his benevolence without ignoring the rest is the primary object of these institutes. The good results of this exercise of the gallant general's benevolence must have left a lasting impression on the minds of all; hence we see Government in one locality and private individuals in others endeavouring to follow the good example which has been set them, in the hope probably of witnessing similarly beneficial results.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph).

GALLE, 9*th April*.

THE steamer *Nemisis* sailed for Calcutta 15-30.
The steamer *Orissa* sailed for China 3-18.

CALCUTTA, 11*th April* 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent. nine rupees four annas to nine rupees eight annas discount.

Five per cent, two rupees twelve annas to three rupees premium.

Five and half per cent. eight rupees eight annas to eight rupees twelve annas premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and eleven sixteenths to three farthings.

Freights to London, dead weight, sixty-two shillings and six pence to sixty-five shillings.

Jute sixty-five shillings.

Seeds, seventy shillings.

Grey Shirtings seven pounds forty inch five rupees two annas per piece.

Madapollams three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees three annas to four annas per piece.

Mule Twist number forty, good seconds, five annas seven pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, firm, good demand.

Market for Twist maintained.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for the Persian Gulf per steamer *Taptee*, will be closed today at 4 o'clock P. M.

WE are given to understand that Shreemunt Dajee Sahib Keebay has presented the Benevolent Library with a donation of 100 Rupees.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain King, for Aden and Suez, today at 8 P. M:

For Suez—Mr. G. Peischel; Mr. and Mrs. Loemburgher and three children.

For Malta—Mr. Johnstone.

For Marseilles—Mr. J. R. P. Leggatt, Dr. Hall; Mr. Simpson; Mr. and Mrs. J. R Morgan, child and a European servant; Lieut. Turner, 28th Regiment N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children; Mrs. Mackenzie, child and two European servants; Captain Hall; Mrs. Nuyts; Mr. Handside; Dr. and Mrs. Crespigny and two children.

For Southampton—Colonel and Mrs. Lye, infant and Ayah; Mrs. Ratliffe and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and three children; Revd. M. Galbraith; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd; Mr. Waterfield; Mrs. Laggard, two children and a European servant; Mr. Twyford; Mrs. Bruce, child and a European servant; Captain A. Cowper, Bombay Engineers; Mrs. Evans; Revd. J. F. Goldstein, D. D.; Mrs. Clarke and two children; Lieut. and Mr. Stephens; Mr. Brown and a native servant; Mrs. Power; Mrs. Clarke; Mr. Johnstone and three children; Mr. Terry and Mr. Becke.

THE Ordinary Weekly Meeting of the Bombay Debating Club will be held on Sunday (tomorrow) the 13th Instant, at 4½ P. M., in the rooms of the Prubhu Seminary (on the Verge of Fanaswadi). The Public is invited to attend.

Contribution.—A paper on "Liberality," presented by Mr. Krishnanath Raghunath, Secretary to the Bombay Benevolent Library and Reading Room.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

Lists of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Address of the Natives of Bombay to Lord Canning.
Address of the Bombay Association to Lord Canning.
Inauguration of the New Sailors' Home.
Proceedings of the Legislative Department, Bombay.
Free Church Mission in Bombay.
Commercial Bank of India.
Memorial against the reduction of the Indian Import Duties.
ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Grant Medical College.
Bombay Legislative Council.
Lord Canning's Policy.
Indian vs. American Cotton.
Handbook to the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency.
The Commercial Bank.
The Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.
The Income Tax.
Hemt.
Memorial for the reduction of Import Duties.
A Professional Thug brought to Justice.
Flax in the Punjaub.
Transit dues on Cotton.
Government inquiry into the character of Native Literature.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North West Provinces.
The Punjaub.
Central Asia.
Eastern Frontier.
Madras.
Nizam's Dominions.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures with Lists of Passengers
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Also the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT published at this office, is now available.

CALL A CAB.—In keeping with the "quick-march movement into which Bombay is getting, the familiar "*buggy mungao*" promises to give way to the more agreeable sound of "call a *cab*." We mentioned a short time since that an enterprising citizen had imported five handsome *Hansom* cabs for the use of the grateful public of this bustling city; but that higher rates of fare were required for his vehicles, which are to cost about a thousand rupees each to start, than the rates sanctioned for our existing hack buggies. Application has been made to the Court of Petty Sessions for a scale of higher rates to be submitted for the sanction of Government, and in a local paragraph we informed the public yesterday that a proposed nerik had been submitted accordingly. This is not a question of grave public importance, but it is of greater importance than may at first sight appear; for Bombay supports about five hundred public buggies, which on an average may be taken to carry three rupees a day each; so that the community at large, members of all classes, more or less frequently avail themselves of our local substitute for cabs pay some forty-five thousand rupees a month for the convenience, such as it is. So we say that this question is of some importance, and we do not think the Court of Petty Sessions competent to deal with it. That Court not long since revised the nerik and put the owners of our wretched hack buggies on a better footing than London cabmen. The latter are paid six pence a mile or a certain rate per hour, and the driver may charge according to time or distance, but not both. Here, the buggy driver charges both for time and distance; and the lowest rate for distance is as high as the London cabman can charge, while in Bombay some of the rates are fully twenty-five per cent. higher than in London. The absurdity of this need not be particularly urged, or we might point to the cost of the cab and horse the expense of the horse's keep certainly double what it is here—and then the expense of living and dress of the driver as compared with the three rupees a month style of the Bombay buggy driver. If the Court has recommended any advance on the present rates it has made a very great mistake. The Court should have given the public an opportunity of judging in the matter before the change was decided on. We shall afford the new cab move all support in our power, but not at the expense of reason. If the rates for Bombay, where the expense of keeping a horse and cab is so much less, should be raised, or rather be allowed to remain as high and higher than the London rates, it will simply be an absurdity.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

10*th April* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 9 till 11 Months	Calcutta.....	Max.	7	30	P.	26	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	18	P.	17	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 11 Months	Calcutta.....	Max.	13	4	P.	16	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	51	P.	26	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	29	56	P.	18	W. C.
		Min.	12	46	N.F.	62	W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	7	52	P.	15	N. W. P.
		Min.	19	46	P.	4	N. W. P.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

At the Annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institution held on the afternoon of the 10th April, the following Report for 1861-62 was read by the President:—

The President and Directors in submitting to the members a report of their operations during the past official year feel much pleasure and satisfaction in adverting to the steady prosperity and increasing popularity of the Institution.

The following office bearers were elected for the transaction of business connected with the Institution at the last annual meting held on the 4th April 1861.

Honorary President.—James J. Berkley, Esq.,
President.—Colonel Barr.
Vice President.—Colonel J. H. Burke.
Directors.—Messrs. Bogie, Bhawoo Dajee, G. Reid, P. Mc. Arthur, J. Hodgart, C. A. Beyts, R. McKenzie, C. Jones, J. Jamison, J. McKinlay.
Secretary.—Mr. Hurrychund Sulasiwjee.
Treasurer.—Mr. J. Colebrooke.

Books.—The Library contains an aggregate number of 5,485, volumes or an addition of 414 volumes during the year, including pamphlets, out of which 382 volumes were purchased and the rest were presented by Government and other Public Institutions as per accompanying list marked A. There has been no addition this year to 1,008 volumes of specification of Patent received from Government.

The number of Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers issued during the year were as follows: Books 8579; Periodicals 5584; Newspapers 2571.

The Committee had hitherto entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. to receive from them a monthly supply of £3 worth of new works of their selection, but they have during the year under report discontinued that practice from the 1st July, and in its stead have ordered such works of their selection as are noted down by the members in a Book kept for the purpose. The books generally ordered are limited from 3 to £5 worth per month.

Periodicals—The following Periodicals have been added during the year—2 Temple Bar; 3 St. James's Magazine; 1 Sixpenny Magazine; 1 Welcome Guest; 1 Good Words.

Serials—1 Family Parsonage; 1 Barrington; and the four following discontinued;—1 Annals and Magazine of Natural History; 1 Athenæum; 1 Freemasons' Magazine; 1 Stereoscope Magazine.

Appendix B. gives an Alphabetical list of them and the number of copies subscribed for each.

The following additions to the Newspapers have been made. The Bombay Saturday Review; The Critic.

And the following papers discontinued—The New York Ledger; The Rust Goftar.

Appendix C. shows a correct list of the Newspapers now subscribed for the use of the Library.

The Directors beg to acknowledge with thanks the gratuitous and regular supply of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books from Government and also from Public Institutions, and from Messrs. Peel Cassels & Co. and from the Revd. Dr. Wilson.

The Session commenced in December and the inaugural meeting was held on the 12th of that month. The Committee were enabled by the kind co-operation of gentlemen of high talents and known ability to secure contributions of a highly interesting and instructive nature for the benefit of the members and the public generally.

Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell, on Hugh Miller.

Sir Alexander Grant, How the Ancient Romans governed their Provinces.

Dr. Sinclair—On Astronomy

Dr. Wilson—Greek Account of India.

Dr. Bhawoo Dajee—Hindu Medicine.

The Committee regret to observe that the Revd. Mr. Carlile who had for the last two years ably contributed to our transactions by delivering public lectures on very interesting topics, and who also on this occasion had promised to deliver a public lecture on the subject of Venice and the East was obliged to break off his engagement owing to ill health.

The public lectures were numerously attended both by the European and Native community.

At the suggestion of our Honorary President Mr. Berkley, the Committee determined to enlarge their field of usefulness in addition to the usual public lectures hitherto delivered, by a complete series of lectures upon Chemistry and Botany. Each course was to comprise twelve lectures, one lecture upon each subject by giving weekly throughout the Session.

The charges for admission to the lectures were fixed at a low standard with a view to provide an instructive and intellectual amusement to all classes.

The lectures on Chemistry were delivered by Dr. Haines and that on Botany by Dr. Birdwood. Both these Lectures are well known and are too highly appreciated to require any encomium from the Directors.

The tickets were largely subscribed for both by the members and the public and the Directors anticipated that their attempts to afford such a kind of recreation would meet with a successful termination. It is therefore to them a matter of regret to observe that owing to the thin attendance at these really useful lectures, the system of giving a complete series of such lectures has proved a failure.

Five weekly meetings were held during the Session on Wednesday evenings, when the following papers were read:—

Double Cotton Churka accompanied with a model, by Mr. J. Mason.

Motion power obtained by Galvanism accompanied with a model by Mr. E. Leggett.

Railway Safety Siguals accompanied with a model, by Colonel Barr.

Architecture of India, by Mr. Gunputrao Rughoonathjee

Regeneration of Man, by Mr. Pandoorung Gopall.

Railway Tell Tale, with a model, by Col. Barr.

The Committee have received contributions for all the prize medals, but not to the extent they expected and the award of them is now being adjudicated by the Institution.

The Treasurer's statements of receipts and disbursements are given in Appendix D. The subscription list as it stood on the 31st March shows a total of 334 number of all classes. The following is a comparative statement showing the increase in each class over that of the last year, and also the classification of European and Native Members.

	1860-61.		1861-62.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Life Members	6	11	8	12
Senior do.....	210	22	221	25
Junior do.....	15	2	14	6
Associates	7	34	6	34
Captains of Vessels.	13	0	8	0
	251	69	257	77

The Directors beg to observe that they have been under the necessity of disposing of one of their Five per cent Promissary Notes to pay off heavy bills of Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., for books purchased during the last Session and also to pay off the charges of the Session 1860 and 61, amounting to 1177-6-0, and on account of outstanding balance due by many of the Subscribers amounting to 2000 Rs., to whom Circulars have been issued in accordance with the rules of the Library. It is therefore to be hoped that such of the Subscribers as are in arrears of subscription will kindly favor the Treasurer with the amount now standing against their names, at as early a date as possible. One of the essentials of any Society such as the Mecchanics' Institution must ever be the attainment of the greatest amount of good at the least possible cost to the Members, yet such a result cannot be expected while Members allow their subscription thus to fall into arrears. Outstanding dues of the nature must either cripple our means or throw an undue burthen upon those members who pay regularly.

PRESENTATIONS.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. 60. Presented by Government.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. 61. Presented by Government.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. 62. Presented by Government.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. 63. Presented by Government.

Report of Public Instruction in the Bombay Pesidency for 1859-60. 1 volume. Presented by Government.

External Trade of Sinde for 1859-60. Folio. Presented by Government.

Deaths in Bombay for 1860. Folio. Presented by Government.

Meteorological Observations for 1860. 1 vol. Presented by Government.

Copy of the Transactions of Medical and Physical Society for 1860. vol. Secretary Medical and Physical Society.

Annual Report of Grant Medical College for 1860-61. Pam. Principal of the Grant Medical College.

Copies of the Literary Friend, from June to December 1861. 1 vol. By the Editor of the Literary Friend.

Copy of the 57th Report of the British Foreign Bible Society. 1 vol. By the Secretary of British Foreign Bible Society.

A copy of the Agricultural Society's Report for 1860. Pamphlet. Secretary Agricultural Society.

Report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1860-61. 1 vol. Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Copy of the Royal Asiatic Society's Transactions for 1861. 1 vol. By the Secretary.

11 Volumes of his publications, By the Revd. Dr. John Wilson.

Report on the Drains of Bombay, Folio. By Wilcox and Tracy.—Government.

A copy of his Lecture on How the ancient Romans Governed their Provinces, Pamphlet. By Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.

Hints on Parsee Religion, 5 copies. Pamphlet. By Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer.

Reference Catalogue of Standard Books, 1 vol. William Dawson and Son, of London

4th Annual Report of the Cotton Supply Association. four copies, Pamphlet. Presented by Peel, Cassels & Co.

Colonel Baird Smith's Famine Report. Presented by Publisher.

Revd. Mr. Long's Indigo System in Lower Bengal. Pamhlet.

Periodicals.

Number of Copies.	
3	All the Year Round.
1	Artizan.
1	Art Journal.
1	Atlantic Monthly.
1	Bentley's Miscellany.
1	Builder.
2	Blackwood's Magazine.
3	Chamber's Journal.
1	Civil Engineer's Journal.
1	Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.
3	Cornhill Magazine.
1	Dublin Magazine.
1	Eclectic.
1	Engineer's Journal (Calcutta).
1	Family Friend.
2	Family Herald.
2	Fraser's Magazine.
1	Indian Punch.
1	Journal of the Franklin Institution.
1	Leisure Hour.
1	Sixpenny Magazine.
1	St. James's Magazine.
2	London Journal.
2	Macmillan's Magazine.
1	Mechanic's Magazine.
1	Miscellany Bombay (Chesson & Woodhall).
1	National Magazine.
1	Nautical Magazine.
1	Notes and Queries.
3	Once a week.
1	Practical Mechanic's Journal.
1	Recreative Science.
1	Reynold's Miscellany.
1	Tait's Magazine.
2	Temple Bar.
1	Welcome Guest.
1	Good Words.

Reviews.

2	Edinburgh Review.
1	British Quarterly Review.
1	Calcutta Review.
1	New Quarterly Review.
1	North American Review.
1	North British Review.
1	Quarterly Review.
1	Westminster Review.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS FOR THIS YEAR.

Indian.

2	Bombay Gazette, daily.
1	Times of India, daily (Bombay.)
1	Bombay Guardian, Weekly.
1	Bombay Catholic Examiner, Weekly.
1	Bombay Government Gazette, Weekly.
1	Bombay Saturday Review, Weekly.
1	Friend of India, Weekly.

English.

1	Athenæum, Fortnightly.
1	Engineer, Fortnightly.
1	Evening Mail, Fortnightly.
1	Illustrated London News, Fortnightly.
1	Home News, Fortnightly.
1	Homeward Mail, Fortnightly.
1	London Review, Fortnightly.
1	Lancet, Fortnightly.
1	Critic, Weekly.
1	Punch, Fortnightly.
1	Saturday Review, Fortnightly.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mechanics' Institution, from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862.

1861.		Rs.	a.	P
April 1st.—Cash Balance in hand on 31st March 1861.		391	2	8
Balance in the Oriental Bank on ditto ...		577	8	11
Invested in two Govt. Promissory notes of 5 per cent. of 1858-57	1,000	0	0	
Int-rest on above less Income Tax	24	0	0	
	1,992	11	7	
Deduct Rs. 500 on account of Government 5 per cent. note sold	500	0	0	
				1,492 11 7
Moiety of Government contribution for the 1860-61				288 0 0
Subscription collected during the year—as follows:—				
In the Month of April	401	2	8	
May	458	3	0	
June	352	0	0	
July	417	0	0	
August	507	2	8	
September ...	437	0	0	
October	441	0	0	
November ...	395	0	0	
December ...	306	10	8	
July 1862...	2	7	0	0
February ...	4	15	0	0
March	432	0	0	
				4,679 5 0
Subscription for Life Membership from Messrs. Adamson, Glowery, and Dinshaw Heerjee.....				450 0 0
Subscription for the courses of Lectures on Botany and Chemistry...				1,017 0 0
Rent Collected during the year				1,303 0 0
Amount received for the sale of a 5 per cent. note for Rs. 500				488 15 0
		Rupees.....		9,916 3 0
1862 March 31st.—Charges of the Session 1860-61 paid in 1861-62.				Rs. a. p.
Lecturers fee	600	0	0	
Lighting	248	4	0	
One gold medal	110	8	0	
Advertisements and Printing Circulars and Invitation cards.	218	10	0	
				1,177 6 0
Charges of the Session 1861-62				
Advertisements and Printing Circulars...	121	6	0	
Candles	57	12	0	
				178 2 0
Pay of the Librarian and Establishment				1,783 4 9
House rent				1,950 0 0
Books Purchased	1,027	15	8	
Periodicals	574	0	4	
Packing, carriage and Landing fee of the Box containing the above.....	77	15	0	
				1,679 15 0
Subscription to the English Papers.....	323	14	8	
Ditto Indian ditto	171	13	0	
				500 8 8
Printing figures and usual Circulars	37	8	0	
Book Binders	69	0	0	
Leggett's charges for Law Information ...	90	0	0	
				196 8 0
Printing 1000 copies of the new Catalogue				284 0 0
Stationery	46	0	3	
Spoon Brass	11	2	0	
One Backwood notice box.....	11	8	0	
One Drawing Board with stands.....	15	0	0	
1000 Envelopes and Miscellaneous	20	12	6	
Discount on Government 5 per cent. loan of 1855-57 for Rs. 500 sold at Rs. 97-8	11	0	7	
				116 0 4
Total disbursement.....		Rupees		7,865 22 9
Balance of Cash in hand		783	3	10
Ditto in the Oriental Bank		767	2	5
One Government Promissory Note of 1-55 57—of 5 per cent. for Rs. 500 ...		500	0	0
				2,050 6 3
		Rupees.....		9916 3 0

J. COLEBROOK,
Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

37 Kessowjee Lalljee trading, &c. *vs.* George Gerrin
54 Dhimraj Ramsook *vs.* Runchore Bhogilall and others.
55 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Faelodeen Nourangay *vs.* Sukkeena woman.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for Hearing this day.

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Puddicombe, for hearing.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Monday the 14th April 1862.

Poona.—Statement of case submitted under Act XXIII. of 1861 Section 28 by the Assistant Judge.

Special Appeal No. 1 of 1860.—Ahmednuggur—Nurbee widow of Bichur Alias Bijul *vs.* Futtechund Manchund.

Special Appeal No. 25 of 1860.—Dharwar—Purava Kom Goorapa *vs.* Mudwalapa bin Pukeerapa.

Special Appeal No. 27 of 1860.—Ahmedabad—Heerachund Juverchund deceased his heir and son Jethabal Heerachund *vs.* Ramdass Purbhoodas, Umbaidas Purbhoodas, and Kesoo Purbhoodas.

Special Appeal No. 28 of 1860.—Ahmedabad—Ramdas Purbhoodas, Umboodas Purbhoodas and Kesoo Purbhoodas *vs.* Heerachund Juverchund deceased his heir and son Jethabal Heerachund of the defendeless peasantry in retaliation for what they considered the treachery of the Kor-Jeor people.

Special Appeal No. 32 of 1860.—Konkun—Ganeshbhut bin Dinkurbhut *vs.* Vishnoo Huree Karlavkur.

Special Appeal No. 2 of 1861.—Konkun—Gunoo bin Bilajee Chawan *vs.* Bibjee bin Banoobhet Gungur.

Special Appeal No. 3 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur—Puttoobhaee Wd. Hossoonbhaee deceased his heirs and sons Bitwobhaee and Soobanbhaee a minor his Guardian Dwodbhaee *vs.* Hossoonbhaee Ameerbhaee and Kasumbhoy Walud Fureedbhaee.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

CHALISGAUM, 10*th April* 1862.

The weather here still continues to impede the business of the place. Heavy rain falls almost uninterruptedly and the lightning is particularly vivid. We have had an official investigation into the state of the cotton sent from here. About 30,000 bales were examined by the police authorities, out of which 3000 or 10 per cent were found to contain extraneous matter to a fraudulent extent. Out of these 47 were condemned to be burnt and this sentence was carried out yesterday, the rest were repacked and restored to their owners, who were severally fined in small sums only, much too lightly to have any effect in inducing greater honesty. A great evil here at present is the difficulty of obtaining carriage in the immediate neighbourhood of Chalisgaum for produce, &c. The difficulty does not end here, for when carts are procured and the owners have received part of the hire in advance, they are still liable to seizure by the Mamlutdar who may require them for the service of Government? If this is really necessary, how is it that Government have put an end to their Transport Train, which has been abolished within the last month.

POONA.

THE WEATHER.—Some rather heavy rain fell yesterday, about three P. M. The sky has been clouded and threatening for two or three days, with mutterings of thunder.—*Observer, April* 10.

CHOLERA.—We regret very much to state that cholera is daily increasing in the city. Between seven and eight fatal cases per day have been reported to us.—*Id.*

BUNDELCUND.

A correspondent informs us, that the house of Major Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie, was broken into during his temporary absence in the districts, by a large gang of dacoits, armed to the teeth, and that such of the property as they could not carry away, was totally destroyed. An attempt was also made to fire the bungalow, but it did not succeed. It is added that the Police guard on the premises are implicated. Major Ternan is the most uncompromising foe that the rebels have in Bundelcund.—*Oudh Gazette, April* 5.

CENTRAL INDIA.

SECUNDERABAD, 4th April, 1862.—The 30th Regiment Madras N. I. has come into Secunderabad.

Some more of the Rao's accomplices have been seized and I have no doubt but that just punishment will be awarded them by the minister. No news about the Rao of four names himself. We have had a good shower of rain last Monday, one of the instalments of the mango showers. The want of water is greatly felt here in the vicinity; weather very severe. The Lancers are busy with their theatrical performances.—*Correspondent Poona Observer, April* 10.

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OUDH.

Efforts are being made by certain business people in these parts, who—whatever other merits they may have or lack, are certainly not wanting in the quality of bold speculativeness—to start a daily four-horse stage-coach to run between this and Cawnpore: the system, if successful in this experiment, to be extended to other lines of road feeding the railway at several of its most important points. The coach between Lucknow and Cawnpore is to commence work immediately. Beyond question the thing would add much to conveniences *available* to the general public, and we wish we could anticipate for the "enterprising proprietors" the success they hope for, and which their public spirit deserves. But we fear that their calculations and expectations have been somewhat sanguine.

Among the many general wants, of nearly every large community in India, are improved and more speedy means of connection with other cities, and with the great arteries of general communication through the country. The scheme under notice would, in many parts of India, prove most useful, and would surely meet with success. At Lucknow, however, the means of transit to and from Cawnpore are so numerous, so various, and so cheap, that there seems actually nothing left for the new stage-coach to do.—*Gazette, April* 5.

CHINA.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.—The five pirates, convicted at the late sessions of the Supreme Court of murder on board the British brig *Imogen*, were hung in the Goal compound this morning. As usual, there was a large assembly of Chinese, interspersed with Indians and a few Europeans. All the Police off duty—consisting of 7 Inspectors, 18 Sergeants, and 225 Constables—acted as guard on the occasion.—*Mail, March* 6.

PIRACY BY ECROPEANS. We have this week to record an act of piracy committed in this harbour by four Europeans, and which, but for the timely arrest of the perpetrators, would, in all likelihood, merely have proved the first and mildest of a series of similar acts of lawlessness. At 10 P. M., on Tuesday, a pilot-boat, while quietly lying at anchor off Chim-sa-tsuy, was seized by four Europeans, and the crew, consisting of three men and two women made prisoners. The boat was next got under weigh, and would have been taken out to sea had not the captured crew managed to give an alarm while passing the American ship *Manlaria*. The Captain of

INDIAN PRESS.

INDIA AS A COLONY.

(From the Our Paper, April 1.)

It is a very mistaken notion although a generally received one, that India is not adapted for colonization on account of its climate. Man is made to live and work in any clime, and does so when removed from the place of his birth to any other part of the world, no matter how great the difference in temperature may be; but Englishmen cannot live in India as labourers, because the natives of the soil having fewer wants can afford to work cheaper than they; there are one hundred millions of people in this country who do not earn more than 8 shillings a month each; an Englishman would starve on that amount per week, and the difference in the physique of the two races is not as great as this; were India to be treated as South America is, then would Englishmen thrive here as farmers. In Australia it was found necessary to put a capitation tax on the Chinese, so as to give European settlers fair play; this has never yet been thought of in India, and unless it is, Englishmen will always stand at a disadvantage in the country.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

(From the Deccan Herald, April 7.)

The Chinese revolution, or "rebellion" as it is termed, is making head and the step taken by the allied Naval and Military commanders is gradually leading us on to actual hostilities; such is the purport of the last Telegram of "China News" received from Galle, and we therefore think it would not be out of place at the present moment to analyse the origin and object of the present revolution.

In the year 1833, a young Chinaman, only sixteen years of age, of rather an unpronouncable name—Hung-sen-tseuen, of some abilities, and much application to literary studies, proceeded to Canton, the Capital of his province, to undergo an examination for literary honors, and consequent appointment to office. His poor parents attended, full of hope, little aware that such practises as bribery, on such occasions interfered with the current of pure justice. The young man was unsuccessful; his young hopes were blighted. In this state of despondency he met a singular looking man with a long beard and large sleeves, who put into his hands a Christian tract, entitled *Good words, exhorting the Age*. This tract made a deep impression on the youth's mind, and some time after his return home he was seized with an illness, during which he saw visions, in one of which he imagined that the doctrines of the tract were rehearsed to him. This was the turning point of his life and led to his future career. Like Mahomet, he first taught these things to his own family, friends; and neighbours; he met with success; in a few years he could count some thousands as his followers. The new sect consisted of very moral and peaceful subjects and, at one time, the magistrates and other authorities in general, connived at their proceedings, but, as their number increased, measures were adopted towards the suppression of this theological innovation. Some were imprisoned, two put to death, and two others while being led to execution were rescued by the populace. One of these two, was the prime mover in the revolution who had adopted the name of Tae-ping-wang or Prince of peace. On this occasion blood was shed, the imperialists were defeated, and the first spark of war, which has raged ever since, kindled. The organization of the revolutionists was based, from the first, on Christian principles. They had a common fund, a common table, and a common object—a moral reformation. The ten Commandments were in the mouths of all, and consecrated in the hearts of all; and their translation of the ninth Commandment into "thou shalt not lie" more perfect than ours, had in itself alone, the effect of transforming them into another people, so unlike the other Chinese, the generality of whom are cheats.

Driven by persecution to an armed organization, they began to issue manifestos in imperial style. Their doctrine is, that if it was lawful for the Manchoos to conquer China two hundred years ago, it is equally lawful for an enlightened and new authority to revolutionize the country now; and they reason from the fact of the corrupted state of the Manchoo dynasty in politics, in justice, and in religion.

The highly moral and religious character of the movement from the commencement has been of the greatest advantage to the revolutionists. From the first to the present period, they have had but one object, a moral reformation and an amelioration of the condition of their countrymen. It is a model revolution, and as much entitled to the sympathies of England as a French, an Italian or an American revolution; Let England observe a strict neutrality, and leave the Chinese to elect their own Emperor and their own form of Government, and above all, let England refrain from embroiling herself in a fourth Chinese war.

PUBLIC DETAILS OF CRIME.

(From the Mofussilite, April 1.)

We have on more than one occasion remarked on the vitiated taste of the British public in prizing above all trials for horrible murders, trials for horrible crimes, and accounts of capital executions. Were this depraved appetite confined to the mob, it might be excused, on the plea of ignorance. But unfortunately it reaches to higher circles, and the disgustingly minute descriptions of the sayings and doings of convicts, from their day of condemnation till their hour of execution, clearly shews that it is not only in the tap, in the parlour, or in the work shop, such details can be read with relish, but in the haunts where the better informed and more polished classes love to congregate. When we see long and clearly printed columns of the best daily and weekly papers filled with spun-out accounts of the last hours of these miserable wretches, we may fairly conclude that all ranks are thirsting for the nauseous potion, which seems to excite the depraved appetite ever and anon calling for fresh draughts from the same polluted fountain.

Good taste and right feeling are usually twins; and they follow each other in their course through life. When the one is absent, it too often happens the other is not forthcoming. In fact, the one is usually the shadow of the other; and no sooner is the one depraved, than the other is lost, and with it all those finer and better qualities, which render either individual or national character strong or virtuous.

When a great body of people act from right principles, and shew a respect for higher and purer feelings, there is little risk of propriety being shocked by exhibitions of depravity, or of avidity being shewn for details of the disgusting and the horrible, such as have of late been the regale in which it has delighted the Press to feed the public. Witness the late Windham case. It is as an index of public taste and feeling, that we look on the delight which each revolting crime and each public execution seems to afford to the great proportion of the British nation. The brutal conduct of the mob, which subjects to the privation of spending a long winter night in the open air, in order to secure a sight of a public execution, is disgusting. It exceeds the eagerness with which our grandsires rushed to the Theatre to view the acting of Garrick, or Mrs. Siddons in her early days.

Of the power and influence of the press, we fear much. We wish we could congratulate the age in which we live on the tendencies of that influence to promote a pure taste and higher state of public feeling. Much might be done by the fourth estate, were its conductors possessed of half the honest, and public spirit, to which they lay claim in arresting the morbid predilections of the multitude for all that is calculated to excite wonder at the expence of wholesome feeling and right-mindedness. But the all-absorbing question of profit steps in—and whatever may be the virtuous protestations of a public journal against the depraved taste of the public, and however clearly and cunningly articles may be written on the subject, yet while the disgusting details of blood and murder, "last words," and the convulsive throes of the dying wretch promote the sale of the paper, its columns must be crowded with every minute particular which can gratify the carrion-like propensities of all classes—from the highest to the lowest. Twenty lines may describe all that ought to be known of the closing scene of a murderer's life. The law has taken its run, the unfortunate wretch behaved with decent fortitude—the public know it has quietly died a murderer's death—and who that feels correctly, or thinks rightly, would desire to know more—or could endure to drag through line upon line and column upon column of details which record a scene the most replete with human degradation and depravity that the earth has to exhibit?

We cannot sympathise with those who would spare even the deliberate assassin; but it is high time that the public should be spared the revolting exhibitions of capital punishments. It is akin to an absurdity to mention that the last sentence of the law, executed in presence of the proper officers, or appointed persons selected from the public at large, would be in the language of Mr. Cobden "of legal butchery." We feel fully convinced that nothing approaching to abuse would be permitted; while all the effects which the terrors of a violent death are capable of producing, as a prevention to crime, would be more fully secured than by the present mode. On the mind of the criminal the stillness and solemnity of such a sin would be both humane and salutary; and one source of nourishment to the depraved taste of the multitude would be for ever cut off.

The frightful increase of crimes of the deepest dye, within a recent period, is calculated to excite serious feelings in any thinking mind. Punishment will not *prevent* crime, though it may in some measure *check* it. We must look to other sources for the moral reformation of the masses. It is beyond all question to the education, not merely of youth, but also of those of more matured years, that the legislature must turn its attention—if crime is to be checked and vice restrained. We have religious establishments of greater wealth and power than those of any other nation now in existence; and yet the state of millions of our countrymen is in many respects as dark and as sunken in ignorance as that of the heathens who surround us. Vast sums are expended on what is *termed* education; and yet crime stalks through the land, and seems year after year to augment in atrocity. That the defect lies in the working of our religious and instructional institutions, it is not difficult to doubt; and it were well that those who are responsible for their management would consider that the sooner an erroneous system is changed, the greater is the chance that its fairer portions may be spared. It is the tendency of all holders of monopoly to cling to their rights till they are wrenched away by force. Mere antiquity has but few chances in the present day—and unless institutions can be made to shape themselves to the requirements of the age, they, there is much cause to fear, may pass away with the many ancient relicts which our forefathers worked, but which are looked on by their sons as the things of a bygone world.

ENGLISH PRESS.

INDIAN *VERSUS* AMERICAN COTTON.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, March 1.)

An extraordinary change is being effected in the relative consumption of American and Indian Cotton. From January 1st to February 21st, the quantity of the former taken by the trade in 1862 was but 73,000 bales, against 243,500, or three and a-half times as many, in 1861; and of the latter, the consumption during the same period was 102,000 bales in 1862 against 13,500, or seven and a half times less, in 1861. Such a result under any but the most exceptional circumstances would imply a corresponding change in the quality or cheapness of the two articles. We are not now at liberty to draw any such inference. The rapid diminution in the stock of American naturally causes an increase in the relative as well as actual price of that description, but its relatively enhanced value is not at all proportionate to the decline in its consumption. Spinners and manufacturers are coming face to face with the stern realities of their position. The last lingering hopes of relief from the blockaded American crop are dying away; and, as the stock of American at Liverpool would only feed our mills for a few weeks at the present reduced rate of working, the only alternative to their entire stoppage is being adopted even before absolute necessity compels. There is an evident desire to deal gently with the last remaining morsel from the States. Then the alternative proves less objectionable than many had supposed. As the practical usefulness of Indian cotton becomes more thoroughly tested, results quite unlooked for are arrived at; and every recorded instance of marked success in its manufacture imparts an additional stimulus to its consumption.

How far, owing to present experiences, its reputation will be found to have improved when the American ports are again open, it is, of course, impossible to say. That it will have grown in favour we may reasonably hope; and if, as seems probable, the crop of 1861-2, now concentrating in Bombay, should prove on the whole of superior quality to that of the previous season, its hold on the market must be to that extent the stronger. No one, who has paid any attention to the subject, can doubt that its quality is capable of great and immediate improvement. Irrespective of that quarter of an inch addition to the length of fibre, necessary to make it an equal competitor with the better kinds of American, and which can only be gradually introduced, there is the desideratum of cleanness. The want of this has done perhaps more than anything else to prejudice the character of Indian cotton. The staple is not what could be wished so much the more necessary then to have it in the purest possible condition. This last year we shall have paid India not less than a million sterling for dirt and rubbish ostensibly sold as cotton. No wonder that the digestion of our machinery should be sorely taxed by such unwholesome food. The filthy state of the material is owing partly to intentional fraud and partly to neglect. The poor cultivator is in the clutches of the native banker, or, still worse, of the bankers's broker. He knows that he has to supply a certain bulk of produce for the advances made to him, but the grinding exactions to which he is subjected destroy every motive to secure its cleanliness. Its growth is accompanied by a prolific companion crop of weeds. The picking season, instead of furnishing a continued source of occupation, is allowed to advance till the bulk of the crop is mature, and then the ripe, overripe, and partially formed bolls are harvested at one sweep. In the Southern American States, where cotton production may be said to have almost reached perfection, such an evil is most carefully avoided. There the gathering season extends over several months; and the labourers pick the bolls as they ripen, and thus secure that regularity and fine quality of staple which render it so valuable. To this point our attention has of late been specially called by several gentlemen of long Indian experience; and it will be seen that some useful hints on the subject, as well as on other important matters, are communicated in a letter from a resident of some years in the Southern States, which we publish to-day. Another evil which it is the want of care in the classification of the cotton. The crop is not only gathered in an imperfect state, but, in too many cases, the various descriptions of cotton are mixed together. This is done even in districts where the New Orleans is being largely grown alongside indigenous cotton. For this mixture, as well as for the dirtiness of the cotton, the native dealers are mainly responsible. One of their customary practices is thus described by an American, who has spent some considerable time in the Madras Presidency:—

"The broker has much of the trash picked out of the seed cotton; not to make the cotton better, but because the rubbish chokes the *churka* and prevents it from working freely. The good cotton is then separated from the seed, and the best stuff which had been taken away from the good is beaten with a stone, to loosen up the rotten fibre from the seed, and then it is passed through the *churka*. The good cotton and this bad stuff are both taken into a little room, six feet by eight which is entered by a low door, about 18 inches by two feet, and a little hole, as a ventilator, is made through the outer wall. The natives then go in with a bundle of long, smooth rods in each hand; one man places his back so as to stop this little door completely, to prevent waste, and they both set to work to whip the cotton with their rods, to mix the good and bad so thoroughly that a very tolerable article is turned out. Even after all this bedevilling, if the people get a living price for it they let go as fast as it is, but, as usually the case, they get shaved so close that they are driven to resort to other means of realising profit. They add a handful or two of seed to every bundle, and this is delivered to the chetties, and the chetties deliver it to their European agents, and the European agents save their exchange, and their object is gained."

The cotton is frequently allowed to remain for considerable periods exposed to the weather and various damaging influences. In fact, at every stage of its progress, from the tree to the port, and even at Bombay itself, the process of adulteration goes forward. The result is that our manufacturers are denied the opportunity of making the best use of the best kinds of Indian cotton, as well as occasioned much loss and annoyance in extracting the dirt and other foreign matter from the staple.

This evil of adulteration is capable of easy and speedy remedy. Let the ryot be dealt fairly with,—let him learn by practical experience that it is his interest to keep the cotton clean, to gather it as it ripens, to separate it according to kind and quality, and he will be only too happy to do what is required of him. The native middleman and moneylender should be ousted from the cotton districts at once, and replaced by equitable-dealing European agents, who would soon excite confidence and emulation amongst the cultivators. To some extent such agencies will be supplied by cotton companies. The Bombay merchants should do their part towards meeting the exigencies of this crisis by employing their own agents.

It is as important to them as it is to Lancashire manufacturers that the Indian cotton trade should be established on a broader and more secure basis. Before the cotton reaches them under the prevailing system, it is irretrievably damaged. The only way to prevent the mischief is to attack it at its source. The future position of Bombay, which will greatly depend on those whose special business it is to purchase it for exportation. It is difficult to understand how, at present prices in the English market, it can be otherwise than extremely profitable, even for the time being, for them to buy direct from the grower. The chief difficulty which Gentlemen in the cotton districts have to contend with is the want of a more effective contract law; and this difficulty is evidently doomed to speedy removal.

ORIGIN OF LIFE.—Starting from this point, we may fairly inquire how and by what means this earth became the "procreant cradle" of organised existence? Was it by some process of secondary causation, or did they and at once by the fiat of the Creator? Alas for the impotence of science, and the scope of our finite intelligence! Science cannot even indicate the line of inquiry—our highest philosophy is the humble recognition of the fact. The chemist and the physiologist may resolve the vital organism into cells, and granules and nuclei, but here their efforts stop; they cannot show these cells and germs with life or cause them to assume the lowliest form of vegetable or animal existence. The "slime that mantles o'er the stagnant pool"—the simplest arrangement of cell-growth that spreads over the surface of the decaying rock, are results beyond the proudest achievements of science. And even could we in any way connect these manifestations of life—namely as they are—with the subtle agencies of heat, light, and electricity, this would be only bringing us a little nearer, but not within, the precincts of that mysterious shrine which science may not unveil, and before which the proudest philosophy can only humble itself and adore.—*Page's Past and Present Life of the Globe.*

THE RAFFAELLE COLLECTION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Among the choice collections which the Prince Consort has left behind is one of singular interest. Like every one in whom taste is sensitive from nature and acute from training, he was a great admirer of Raffaelle, and on more than one occasion some small portion of his Raffaelle treasures have been publicly exhibited. It is not, perhaps, generally known that he had been an ardent collector for many years of everything that illustrates the history of Raffaelle's works. Agents were employed in every part of Europe; printed lists of *desiderata* were occasionally sent to them, and every article that could be obtained for love or money was secured. The collection, as it now stands, consists of the best engravings after Raffaelle's pictures and drawings, with photographs of the pictures whenever these could be obtained, and photographs and fac similes of the designs, and studies for them, which remain in the various Continental galleries; the examples so arranged as to show the growth of each subject in the artist's mind, from the first sketch to the perfect development of his idea on canvas. All the known Raffaelle drawings are included; also the doubtful under proper description. Wherever a more recent painter has drawn his materials from the great master, a copy of the work is placed beside the original, so as to show at a glance the full extent of his obligation. The architectural designs are also included. No such illustrations and indications of Raffaelle can be seen elsewhere in the world. When completed, it was his Royal Highness's intention to place this noble collection among the art-treasures of the Print-room at Windsor Castle, where it would have been easily accessible. We hope the design may still be carried out. No one in future can be considered in a position to write about Raffaelle's works who has not had the advantage of studying in the Prince's collection.

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From Point View.	Table Rock and Falls.
From Tarupin Tower.	Horse Shoe Falls.
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